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It are triange who tower us with manuscripts for

### Discovery That Means Food.

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

We learn from a competent authority that one of the latest developments in electrothermics is the synthesis of oxides of nitrogen from atmospheric air. The importance of such a discovery to the world

at large cannot well be overestimated. It will be remembered that some years ago Sir WILLIAM CROOKES, when President of the British Association, called attention to the rapid diminution of the world's supply of nitrates and pointed out their enormous importance as fertilizers in increasing the productivity of the soil. Sir WILLIAM CROOKES maintained, and his conclusions have been to a considerable extent accepted by scientific people, that the areas of the earth that could be devoted to wheat culture were rapidly decreasing, and that unless some means could be discovered of making them produce more wheat than they do now, the growing population of the world would within a comparatively short period cause the consumption of this great foodstuff far to exceed the supply of it. Nitrogen, of course, is the base of all fertilizers, and while there are not in existence natural beds of nitrate deposits in anything like sufficient quantity to supply fertilizing material for the purpose indicated, Sir WILLIAM CROOKES pointed out that if a method of "fixing" atmospheric nitrogen could be discovered it would solve the difficulty. If this method has now been found we have before us one of the greatest boons that have ever come to the human race.

Cyanide of potassium is also one of the practical achievements of this new discovery and its use in the industrial arts is of widespread importance, especially in the economic separation of gold. As for the nitric acid thus made, it is absolutely pure, of standard specific gravity and is produced for one-eighth of the cost of the nitric acid of commerce. The new century starts out with no abatement of the marvellous speculative energy that so distinguished its predecessor. And electro-metallurgy is still absolutely in its infancy.

### The Tariff Question in Australia.

The working quality of the Federal Constitution of the new Australian Commonwealth will soon be tested. The general elections for members of the two houses of the Federal Legislature have turned mainly on the tariff question, with the result that the advocates of a high tariff, led by Mr BARTON the Premier, control the lower house, while the upper house is said to be dominated by those who favor comparatively low duties upon imports. From the outset, therefore, we may expect to witness a conflict between the two branches of the Federal Legislature.

Had the Australian Constitution been modelled upon that of the Dominion of Canada, the Government headed by Mr. popular branch of Parliament, would feel itself secure. Very seldom has the Senate of the Dominion, composed as it is exclusively of appointees, ventured to thwart the will of the people's direct representatives. Very different is the position of the Australian Senate, the members of which, like those of the lower house, are chosen immediately by the people, and may, therefore, claim to have a mandate of equal validity. It is true that money bills must originate in the lower house, but they may be amended in the Senate, and, in the event of persistent discord, a fresh appeal to the constituencies must be taken, and both of the houses entirely renewed. Should the disagreement be continued, the controverted measure is perior numbers of the lower house should give it a decided advantage. It follows that Premier Barton can be dislodged in only one of two ways, namely, by the loss of his majority in the lower house, or by an adverse vote in the joint session to which recourse may be ultimately made.

It is well known that, during the greater part of the period in which the Colony has possessed Parliamentary institutions, New South Wales, owing mainly to the stand taken by Sir HENRY PARKES, has adhered to free trade principles. All the other Australian Colonies, together with Tasmania, have adopted a protectionlst policy, and, of late years, even in New South Wales, the protectionist and free trade parties have been almost evenly balanced. It would have been quite impracticable to secure a majority of uncompromising free traders in the Senate. As a matter of strategy, therefore, the down-right free traders have ranged themselves under the banner of those who, while refusing to exclude the principle of tariff, are disposed to apply it with moderation. The latter do not say in so many tariff for revenue, with only such protection as may be incidentally afforded. but they avowedly contemplate a tariff markedly lower than that, for instance, which has hitherto obtained in the Colony

It is evident that the Government of the Australian Commonwealth, which is pledged to a high tariff, is confronted with serious to a severe strain, and that some of the Howlong will the Texas anti-Trust law stand Colonies, including conspicuously Victoria, if it is not allowed to fall into abeyance? may insist upon a Constitutional amend-

to the Australian people, it may be adopted as a method of settling disputes between the two houses of the British Parliament. As it is, we are told by some commentators on the British Constitution that the House

of Lords would not have ventured to reject Mr. GLADSTONE'S second Home Rule bill a second time, provided that measure had been approved by the constituencies at the general election in 1895. It is, nevertheless, true that, in 1832, the House of Lords was prepared to reject the third Reform bill, although the principle of that measure had been twice affirmed by the electors. It was only when WILLIAM IV. consented to the creation of a sufficient number of peers to overcome the opposition that the Duke of Wellington adpublication wish to have rejected articles returned, they vised many of his friends to absent themselves from the Chamber, and thus permit the passage of the obnoxious bill. There is no certainty that hereafter the Lords may not show themselves once more lot of negroes who are not allowed to too stiff-necked for their own interests, in which event it may be necessary for England to borrow a leaf from the Australian book, and to enforce by law the recourse to a referendum under certain circumstances.

A Motive for Preaching. A striking illustration of the present indifference to theological doctrines which formerly divided the religious world into warring parties is furnished in the going over of a Connecticut Congregational preacher to Methodism, though he makes no profession of any change in his theological views or of any motive except his interests purely.

The preacher is the Rev. Mr. VEITS of New Haven and he explains his step by saying that he finds it "practically impossible for a Congregational clergyman who is not a graduate of Yale to secure a pastorate." Possibly there may be such a barrier in Connecticut, but elsewhere the graduates of Yale must be a small minority of Congregational pastors. "I have a family to support," he adds, " and I couldn't afford to wait any longer," and he says also that he was originally a Methodist. Now, Methodism is radically distinguished from Congregationalism, not merely in its Church organization, but also in its doctrine. The ne is Arminian and the other Calvinistic; but Mr. VEITS makes no assertion that his position and conviction theologically have changed accordingly, so that he is compelled in conscience to go back to the Methodists. It is simply a question of bread and butter with him.

This interested motive for his change recalls the case of the Rev. Dr. SHIELDS of Princeton, though that gentleman had no occasion to go over from Presbyterianism to the Episcopal Church after the loaves and fishes. In neither, however, was any change in doctrinal or theological conviction the animating cause. It is true that Dr. SHIELDS had evinced a partiality for the prelatical Church in his writings, but the reason for his secession to it was that he was in danger of discipline, under a Presbyterian rule, for having assisted in procuring a liquor license for the Princeton Inn. He seems simply to have sought a more comfortable religious home, though such a proceeding as his in the matter of the license would, we imagine, have subjected an Episcopal minister to criticism. if not censure.

Congregational and Presbyterian ministers pass and repass between those denominations, but they can do so without doctrinal inconsistency, for the distinction between them is only in the form of Church organization and government, deemed by both a non-essential. But when a Methodist or a Presbyterian to Episcopacy he changes attitude radically toward fundamental to take the step only by his selfish interest it cannot be called commendable in h'n or an indication of any other feeling than in-

difference to the religious teaching of both. Mr. VEITS of New Haven will not be a ism was built up by men who were more of the martyr spirit. It started without a regularly paid ministry and its wonderful progress in its early days was due to the fervid preaching of laymen who relied for support, wholly or largely, on their own exertions in secular callings. It is a bad governing motive in his calling is to make money to support his family. Such a minister gives encouragement to the scoffer.

The Texas Legislature and the Texas Democratic and Populist politicians have been especially fleroe against Trusts and corporations. It has been a part of the Democratic and Populist policy to make horrible faces at wealth and to scare it away, if possible. The Texas people have no prejudice against getting rich, whatever the talk of the politicians and the color of their laws. The great JAMES STEPHEN Hood himself, who was so flerce against Wall Street and kindred abominations when he was Governor, is trying his hardest to become a capitalist. He has bought a lot of oil land and hopes to equal the success of the Hon. ROGER QUARLES resolutions introduced way back in GRANT'S first Millis, who is now heard of in connection with revenue only. Oil companies and speculations are pullulating wonderfully. A great pipe line and refining and exporting corporation has been formed for the purpose of taking care of enormous products, actual and prospective, of the Beaumont fields. The new company is a combination of a number of companies. Presumably, course, you know, if you are acquainted with the therefore, it is in violation of the State law words that what they desire is simply a against Trusts, a severe and virtuous measure. The Attorney-General of the State has been asked to give an opinion.

If his opinion should be unfavorable, sible to the general public. what is to be done? Are the development and prosperity of Texas to be delayed by the folly of her Legislature, which little misty, but there is no ambiguity about has preferred Buncombe to business? The business men of Texas, which is loyally Democratic from habit, have been tired of opposition, and it is by no means impos- Bryanism for some time. They want sible that, should the attitude of the Senate capital to come into the State. They want his claim of copyright. One year ago the compel a new appeal to the electorate, the corporations encouraged and not pursued coalition between moderate protectionists as enemies. How long will the agricultural and free traders may prove successful, population, itself in excellent financial con-In such an event it is possible that the dition, let itself be led by the nose by the Federal Constitution may be subjected howlers against Trusts and corporations?

In South Carolina Senator McLAURIN of Tennessee, of the Democratic House Committee. ment giving the majority of the lower is trying to bring his party to accept exbranch of the national Legislature the pansion as a commercial and industrial dominance which it possesses in the benefit to the State. The Asian markets British and Canadian Parliaments. We are an economic necessity for the South. scarcely need point out that what the Shall an advantage be refused simply beframers of the Australian Constitution cause it is offered by the Republican party? MAN was chairman of the Senate and RICHARDSON wished was to provide for a referendum. There is a good deal of ignorance and prejuin case of a disagreement between the dice among the supporters of Senator two branches of the Legislature. The TILLMAN. He is himself the political prodresult of the experiment will be watched uct of an agrarian movement. Pas- referred to by the sleek talker in this exwith lively interest in Great Britain, be- sionate invective rather than sober eco- traordinary manner: cause if the referendum proves acceptable nomic argument comes natural to him;

excite many of his rural supporters against the policy of progress advocated by Mr. McLAURIN. Democrate who want the latter's seat in the Senate will do their best to misrepresent him as the ally or the tool of the Republicans. It is likely enough that the forces opposed to him will be too strong for him; yet he is pleading for the true interests of South Carolina. He is showing the way for the State to become rich and powerful once more. When the winds of rhetoric have died away and the torrents of rhetoric have dried up, self-

interest will assert itself. South Carolina will not always or long be content to be Tillmania or to prefe Buncombe to business. And South Carolina and all the Southern States will get tired of being mere puppets in national politics, of sacrificing their own interests. It is not easy to see why the existence of a vote should induce white men to keep voting to cut off their own noses.

### A Sleek Talker in Cold Type.

By the kind permission of the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON of Illinois and the Hon. WILLIAM H. Moody of Massachusetts, the sleek talkers of the Barcusian establishment are yet in function. It will be remembered that Mr. CANNON and Mr. Moody, as conferees on the part of the House, managed to strike out of the last Sundry Civil bill the amendment by which the Senate designed to put an end to the scandal. Through the intervention of these Republican statesmen the sleek talkers were enabled to continue their activity until Congress meets again. Mr. Cannon and Mr. Moody may be glad to know how their proteges are using

the opportunity. The other day one of the sleek talkers. holding credentials from the well-known " Bureau of National Literature and Art, the alias of the equally well-known " Committee of Distribution," called upon a business man in Boston, to persuade him if possible to pay \$34 for House Miscellaneous Document No. 210, second session, Fiftythird Congress, commonly known as " Messages and Papers of the Presidents." The remarks of the agent were taken down in shorthand by the Boston business man's stenographer, and we are able to present them here in full, with such interpolations JAMES D. RICHARDSON: and explanations of our own as seem appropriate.

We feel ourselves justified in devoting some space to the report of the sleek talker's professional patter because public interest in the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDson's masterpiece is unabated, if we may measure it by the number of communications coming to this office from all parts of the country. It will also be observed that the sleek talkers are now departing widely from the formulæ of approach and seduction furnished to them in the celebrated little pamphlet of " Private Instructions to Sub-Committees," from which we quoted extensively about a year ago. We are bound to say, however, that the recent divergences from the original rigmarole are not in the direction of honesty and truthfulness.

Now let the Boston agent of BARCUS begin, all unconscious as he is of the swift pen at the heels of his glibly uttered sen-

" In June, 1894, a joint resolution was introduced in Congress to make a compilation of all the Congressional records up to that time. It was desired to put these in available shape for the information of the members of the House and Senate. This compilation includes not only all the special messages, vetoes and proglamations of all the Presidents, but includes preacher goes over to Co gregationalism sages. Ac. up to the time of the close of the Spanish-American war, including all the different messages assed the Treaty of Paris full particulars relating to the impeachment of AN-DREW JOHNSON; secret diplomatic correspondence: Supreme Court decisions with the United States as

They were gotten out simply for the members for the use of the Senate and 4,000 for the use of the could, to personal friends, and in so doing they opened up a long line of trouble for themselves. The removal of the ban of secrecy following upon this Act made very interesting reading, and, of course,

being the facts they supersede all encyclopedia articles and different histories, which were, at the best, the was the first time they had ever been compiled to SON DAVIS: the State Department papers at Washington showing the incipiency of the Republic; papers

It is only fair to remember that the outgivings of the Barcusian concern no longer have the benefit of Mr. AINSWORTH R. Sporrord's critical supervision in respect of literary form and finish. The main purpose of the exordium, namely, the creation in the mind of the victim of the belief that in purchasing for \$34 House Miscellaneous Document No. 210 he is buying a repository of unwritten history, State secrets and fascinating mysteries from the locked compartments of diplomatic archives, is here pursued in the unrevised

"These papers were scattered in various places and the Government had hesitated, on account of the expense, to undertake this work. There had been the expense it was dropped. The original resolution was introduced in 1894 but subsequent resolutions brought it down to about 1897. It has taken the Government practically five years to accomplish this at an expense of about \$1,400,000, making the expense of meeting the demand, on a basis of free-for-all distribution, of \$170 per set. These were given to the diplomatic corps of all other countries. British Consul, you can have access to the British Blue Book at any time. This volume is very valuable because, while there is supposed to be no such thing as secret papers, of course there are a great many and this is the first time they have been acces-

The introduction of the British Consul and the "British Blue Book " is perhaps a the statement that the Government has spent one million, four hundred thousand dollars in producing the work to which the Hon. James D. RICHARDSON attached sleek talkers were telling their intended victims that the cost to the Government for plates and editing "was "over \$1,000,000, or over \$10 a volume." Now they have raised the total to \$1,400,000, or \$17 a volume

sold by them for \$3.40. But to proceed: The head of the movement was RICHARDSON You know he was the candidate for the Speakership. He is the supreme head of the Masonic order; the oldest 33rd degree Mason, and recently elected to the head of the Temple in Washington. His authority supersedes that of President DIAZ of Mexico or Prince of WALES, now EDWARD Seventh. Senator GOR-House chairman."

We next find our own interest in the enterprise of RICHARDSON and BARCUS

and probably it will be easy for him to of June 4, 1807, authorising an appropriation for the purpose of making a duplicate set of plates, the plates from which the original supply was printed having been exhausted. THE NEW YORK SUN, and some other adverse Administration papers, got after RICH-ARDSON and the committee and claimed that it was a steal whereby Government plates and Government money was being used for private ends, in which there may be some little truth. Of course, in supplying the plates that is practically four-fifths of the cost. matter. But instead of charging \$170, which was you get it for \$34 per set."

> The next statement of the sleek talker puzzles us a little, for it seems out of line with the rest of the lying he is doing:

> Now, besides what I have already sold you, there have been interpolated biographies of the various Presidents compiled from official sources. These cost nothing, being a pure labor of love on the part of the men writing them. Whereas a magazine would have to pay \$1,500 to \$2,500 for such articles, they did it for nothing."

We had always understood that the laborer of love was the Hon. JAMES D. RICH-ARDSON, for so he informed the public in his preface dedicating House Miscellaneous Document No. 210 to Congress and the country. Now the agent gets down to Your name has been selected:"

"The plates have been destroyed after having printed about 20,000. These 20,000 have been assigned, so many to each Congressional district throughout the United States. Your name was sent in some time ago, and you were supposed to have been called upon when the last of the 20,000 was in course of preparation. [The sleek talker was here asked how the list of names was secured! Some people have made application and some names have been forwarded by the various Congressmen.

" It is intended, at a future date, to make additions

to this work. There are some very interesting things here. The different Presidents' portraits are paid for by the Government and now in the White House These plates could be secured with the exception of STUART'S WASHINGTON and CARPENTER'S LIN-OLN. Heretofore no plates could be secured of these two: they are used by the Government on Government bonds, stamp plates and things of that sort MCKINLEY has given permission to reproduce these. Here is a reproduction of the original draft of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in Jer-PERSON'S own handwriting In fact, it includes everything starting from the Declaration of Inde pendence up to the close of the Spanish-American

"The plates have been destroyed. Government plates must be destroyed within sixty days after having shown signs of wear. They are destroyed

The sleek talker now returns to the Hon.

"Owing to the adverse criticism against Rich ARDSON, there was an investigation by a joint committee of Congress, which, as you know, whitewashed everybody connected with it; but for political reasons whatever right and title RICHARDSON and those people had in it were turned over to the Bureau of National Literature and Art RICHARDSON has nothing whatever to do with it now."

" Copyright, 1897, by JAMES D. RICHARDson." The rest of the oration is mostly personal to the intended victim, being the last chance argument:"

" A certain number have been sent to Boston so that there is no express charge, except from Boston to your home, and instead of \$170 you are only asked to pay \$34 for the ten volumes. Approximately 20,000 impressions were taken, and as they were dividedup among all the Congressional districts it leaves but a very small margin for each district. No pub lishing house or book agency either now or in the future could reproduce this. In the first place they could not get the plates from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing: they would run up against the coun-" Now, they figure that either a man wants to buy

or does not and will not permit a second call, or anything of that sort. Of course, if it was a book agency business it would be different, but there are plenty who want them and are glad to receive them. They will not permit the application to be left. I am an employee acting under orders and have to do fill out this blank as to your action in the matter. In the absence of anything specific they will infer that you do not want it. They will not permit any second calls. They figure this way: It would be unjust to those other people whose names have been sent to

devote too much time to any one person. It does

call on you as any other man." We make no apology for printing verbatim The report is like a moving picture of the and there are cases where strangers have been disciple of Barcus in action. If the Hon. put into a class after it was well out of college valuable recruit for Methodism. Method- House. The members gave them, as far as they WILLIAM H. Moody of Massachusetts -it is hard to see how they are to be recogwill read the foregoing paragraphs with nized care and then ponder conscientiously his own responsibility for the extension of the

impudent fraud, we shall consider that no

space has been wasted by us. Almost every other day some person who has received notice that his name exertions in secular callings. It is a bad sign when a minister feels that it is no discredit to him to confess publicly that his order the time the Union forces captured JEFFER. Who has received notice that his name has been selected, in the form of a communication over the distinguished signatured JEFFER. ture of "G. N. PORTER, Chief Clerk," writes to ask The Sun's advice as to the proper which I thank you much, I am constrained course to pursue when the slick talker to appeal again for a little space, and to draw arrives. Generally the spontaneous impulse of the selected one appears to be toward a policy of a drastio nature, such as the immediate summoning of a policeman, or even personal violence to the sleek

talker. We advise nothing of the sort. If the intended victim possesses the sense of humor, perhaps he can do no better than to produce from a convenient pigeonhole or desk drawer the foregoing stenographic report of what the sleek talker is going to say, and to read the same to the sleek talker paragraph by paragraph withvocal organs started on the subject. This will be a good exercise in elecution for the selected one, and it may be a valuable moral lesson to Barcus's employee. At any Administration looking to the end of having this rate the sleek talker will be spared the thing compiled, but, as stated before, on account of pain of announcing that he can under no circumstances make a second call.

# The New Shamrock.

Now that Shamrock II. is affoat, THE Sun salutes her. Looking at her in the light of the cable despatches, she seems to be a departure from what was at first expected from Designer Warson. She is described by some observers as "bull- sure nosed " or "snub-nosed," and yet they speak of the " extreme fineness of her ends." The weight of this documentary evidence, however, goes to show pretty plainly that Shamrock II. is a rather full-bowed and leansterned racing machine. That being taken for granted, there is nothing particularly new in her upper lines. On the contrary they bring us back to the very old questi on whether the hard entrance and easy exit is best for speed, or whether the ends should be approximately equal as regards resistance. It is also said that she resembles Columbia, and, if that be true, it must lead to the suspicion that WATson is hoping to catch Hebreshoff by running after him.

The British experts are, as usual, very confident about their new boat. They think theirs is the best boat that ever challenged. Indeed! Possibly they forget by how far she must be the best, in order to have even a slim chance to " lift the Cup." In the matter of lines, which in yacht designing form the " plan of campaign." HERRESHOFF, so far, has proved the better general. But we have yet to learn what Warson has hidden in the hold of the new Shamrock. The profound secret which has always darkened the Well, to meet the demand, they passed the Act under bodies of British challengers never worked wonders, and it is still doubtful THE BONAN CATHOLICS AND EDUCATION.

if it will amount to anything now. All the same, we are bound to have plenty of sport on the water this season, and, while waiting for further developments, we once more dip our colors and fire a ringing salute to Shamrock II. and call for three rousing cheers for Sir Thomas LIPTON.

Col. HENRY M. ROBERT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who retires for age on May 2, is the enior officer of the army in length of service. having entered the Military Academy in the summer of 1858, and had promotion to the place of Chief of department been made by seniority would have been Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers four years ago. A junior officer of ability was preferred before him. however, and hence the prospect is that Col. ROBERT will retire without having reached the rank to which his high professional reputation, his technical abilities and his forty-eight years of gool service might well have entitled him.

Gen. Wilson, the Chief of Engineers, who was promoted four years ago over Col. Ros-ERT's head, and does not retire for age for six months, has generously offered to retire at once in order that Col. ROBERT may be promoted and serve as Chief for the ten days before he goes upon the retired list.

President McKinler has promoted nearly score of officers to the rank of Brigadier-General and Major General, to permit them to retire without even a week's service in such grade: and Congress has shown no objection to the proceeding-has rather approved of it. Col. ROBERT has been perhaps the most distinguished officer of his corps; he served during the Civil War, and since the war has held the most responsible offices connected with the engineer department of the army, being constantly engaged in great works looking to the improvement of our fortifications and our waterways. He de serves promotion, to which Gen. Wilson's kindness opens the door.

We hope that Mr. McKinley will not lay down arule based, not on an act of Congress, but on a failure to act, that may easily cause ans; and that he and the Secretary of War may see their way to rewarding, in the only way possible, by promotion to the highest place in his department, an officer who for early fifty years has done valuable and devoted service to the army and the country.

AQUINAL DO, in his manifesto of allegiance. ocepts American "sovereignty throughout the Philippine archipelago," and bows to the glorious banner of the United States"

This should bring peace to the Philippiness though not of the kind probably to satisfy the Anti-Imperialists. They forget that the ast outbreak of hostilities by the American Indians, by whose counterparts the Philippines are largely peopled, occurred but a few years ago, more than two hundred and fifty years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

The class of 1901 at Harvard University will make a determined effort, according to the Boston Advertiser, to introduce the cap and gown as a college garb for everyday wear Orders for two hundred academic costumes have been given to the Cooperative Society. orders for 200 more are expected and at the close of the spring recess the seniors will disport themselves in their new togs in the ollege yard and in the streets of Cambridge The cap and gown has of late years worked its way into the smaller colleges, especially those frequented by young women, but at Harvard it was reserved for Commencement day, when the gown was useful in covering up the social anachronism of the dress suit worn in broad daylight. Efforts of adventurous spirits to flaunt it at other times, however,

were met with ridicule. One reason advanced for 1901's action is interesting. It is hoped that a distinctive uniform will enable classmates to know each other, at least by sight, before the class graduates. College classes have grown to e large and are so split up in the elective courses that the men who have spent four years at the university do not know many of their fellows; the academic gowns worn for to find out that the wearers are seniors. As for the mob of men from other colleges and from lower classes that is now dumped into and in full the remarks of the sleek talker. each class at the moment of graduation-

> Mortar boards and stuff gowns necessary to know a classmate! It looks very much as though Harvard were taking up a symbol after the real thing,

# the class feeling, had departed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: In continuation of mine which appeared in your issue of the 11th of November last, and for your attention to the proverbial straw afresh, for matters are changing rapidly in the East. Perhaps the Anglo-Indian who first opened the subject in your columns and who seemed

so sure of what he wrote will explain the Jee Hazoer utterances of the "Rast Goftar" of this week, which, while rating the illiberality of Poona, actually, by implication, upholds the cause of the naughty congress, for which, be it remembered, it has never shown any love. I have already pointed out the dangers f listening to simperings of pickthanks who are not only ready to take advantage of all winds that blow their way but to sell their very own in order to ingratiate them-

selves. Are these then reliable? Are their barkings of any help to the State, or are they able to grasp the real significance of actions such as ascribed to Poona?

Hindarya is part of the British Empire, unhappily for bearing the burden only; witness the case in Africa and in whose wake Australia will soon follow, where the Hindaryans are made to take back places among the ignominious natives barbarians! Colored apart from the uncolored races!

Practically then Hindarya is not part of the British Empire—If she were she would have the rights of her subjects. And since this is so, is it any wonder that supporters of the national congress, whose aims have so far been to work for lasting relations, should grow cool? And is this cooling matter for jubilation or indifference, in the face of the Cawnpore incident—the couplets—country's own blood and money—and conunfor jubilation of industry the Cawnpore incident the couplets country's own blood and money—and conundrums going the round?

I, for myself, think not. And I am quite sure no true Britisher does.

OZAH.

Sydney Lee and First Pollo Shakespeares.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Sydney Lee of London, who has quite recently taken all Shakespeare for his province, is writing letters to the literary newspapers inviting all owners of First Folios paring a descriptive directory of First Folios &c., a

York of which city Mr. Lee appears never to have If there is to be any considerable response from the United States to Mr. Lee's invitation. I suggest that some stipulation be obtained from Mr. Lee that, in

some stipulation be obtained from Mr. Lee that, In preparing his directory, he condescend to remember that there is such a territory as the United States on the map, or such a dot thereon as the city of New York, din one library in which there are more copies of the First Folio than in the British Museum in Shakespeare's own capital city itself.

If it were not that, for more than seventy years "Americans," (that is, citizens of the United States) have been paying any price demanded for Shakespeare Quartos and Folios, or for any vestiges of Shakespeare, whereas Mr. Sydney Lee only appeared upon the scene about three years ago, this letter might sound invidious. But unless a Shakespeare Quarto or a Shakespeare Folio loges its verity as an original by crossing the ocean, it seems to me that Mr. Lee's performances justify me in writing it. by crossing the ocean, it seems to me that Mr. Lee's performances justify me in writing it.

APPLETON MORGAN, President of the New York Shakespeare Society.

NEW YORK, April 18.

pinions and Arguments of Correspondents the Important Ques

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During the contention about the "Private School amendment to the Charter it was remarked by many how few thoughtful men who desire the advance of religion and the wellbeing of the State had any word of opposition to it. A few years ago such a suggestion as the division of the school fund would be met by a storm of opposition from ministers. The efforts to suppress vice in New York during this winter have compelled many to come to the conviction that religion that purges the heart and awakens the conscience is far more effectual in a vice crusade than the policeman's club and, as you say, "it cannot be denied that the influence exerted by the parochial school is

you say, "it cannot be denied that the influence exerted by the parochial school is good morally, however much may be the opposition to the religious teaching in them."

The ineffectual efforts of the evangelical Curches to start a twentieth century awakening have made them realize that their vitality is de letted and unless they begin all over again, and with the children, they are doomed to extinction. The time is not far distant when all the friends of supernaturalism will join hands on this platform.

The Roman Catholic Church in Greater New York spends every year over \$2,000,000 educating 109,440 children. This may be considered her contribution to good citizenship. Of course, she staggers under the local and craves help. Herpeople, though they be of the less favored classes in point of wealth, give generously to support their religious schools, because they know the good of them, but naturally they object to double taxation. The Ropublicans at Albany with keenness of insight have realized how close to the heart of the Catholic people is the education of their children and they have been willing to make it possible for the Board of Education to extend to the Schools of New York the facilities that the Board of Regents extends to schools in other parts of the State. Now by a political shrewdness that is as keen as their insight they have "put it up" to Mayor Van Wyck to approve of the supplemental bill. If he does so he will have made a long stride in alienating the Catholic vote from the Democratic party.

New York, April 19. NEW YORK, April 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Archbishop Corrigan protests against the books admitted to other libraries than the Camuch hardship to deserving Civil War veter- thedral Library as "dealing a great deal with socialism and attacking our faith and principles" In the Columbia University Library, he complains, there is not a single book giving the Roman Catholic view of evolution. This is, of course, a deficiency which all broad-minded men, irrespective of creed, must honestly deplore. But would the must honestly desione. But would the reverend gentleman admit to the Cathedral Library, which he frankly admits to be 'under ecclesiastical supervision," a single standard work giving the most advanced Protestant view of evolution? Is it not as important for the Cathedral Library to contain books reflecting the true Protestant theories as it is for the Columbia University Library to admit books giving the true Roman Catholic theories?

Cathedral Library are selected with scrupu-lous care, and "parents as a result feel that their children can take books from its shelves safely and that no book of the 20,000 is likely to do harm to their morals." He fears that the Church may lose the control of this censorship. Does he mean that books injurious to the morals of the young are admitted to our city libraries?

A. C. M.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The dress of Archbishop Corrigan before the nembers of the Cathedral Library Reading Circle objects to the removal of that library from ecclesiastical control on the ground that the Roman Catholic clergy would no longer be able to exclude from it whatever ooks they chose; and mentions as notable examples of such books those setting forth socialistic schemes of government and those in which the Roman Catholic Church is at-Many persons agree with the Archbishop

n his belief that the works of many socialistic writers are dangerous rather than improving for those who read them, and that scurrilous and bigoted attacks upon the Roman Catholic Church should not be disseminated. But the Papal Index includes many books not so viously seditious; for example, Hallam's Constitutional History of England" and Taine's "History of English Literature." Moreover, the Roman Catholic method of preventing the perusal of such books is objectionable, namely, Papal commands enforced by spiritual penalties.

In taking care that none of the proscribed

In taking care that none of the proscribed or anathematized volumes find their way to the shelves of the Cathedral Library, Mgr. Corrigan is doing his duty as a Roman Catholic Archbishop and so long as the Church supports the library such censorship is proper. But do New Yorkers wish to see a denominational centrol exercised over any library supported by public money? Do they wish to see any part of the city's funds spent only for such books as the Pope is willing it should be spent for?

If the Roman Catholics can justly demand a part of Mr. Carnegic's gift to spend as they please, the numerous Hebrews and Christian Scientists of this city can make the same demand with equal justice. They likewise can insist upon the maintenance at public expense of a certain number of branches of the New York Library from which shall be excluded all books controverting their doctrines. Every intelligent citizen of New York knows that the existence of suchlibraries would be a violation of one of the fundamental principles of our political system, the non-interference of government either to encourage or discourage any form of religious belief. The maintenance of a Roman Catholic library by the government of New York city would be a wide departure from that principle. The course hitherto pursued by the city or in maintaining public libraries in which the books are selected without regard to religious creeds is the only righteous course. If any group of people have political, philosophical or religious opinions which they believe would suffer harm from reading the books in the public libraries it is only institute the books. It is not the duty of the city to support them, its duty is done when it provides a library system which public opinion approves.

New York Chroman of Turn Sun, Sir, Leab NEW YORK, April 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I fail to discern anything at present or in the fuselves. Are these then reliable? Are their ture that might cause unrest because of the barkings of any help to the State, or are they cause of the Roman Catholic Church toward. caurse of the Roman Catholic Church toward education. If the parochial school system has become a burden to the Catholic Church it should be abandoned. This country progressed rapidly before the system was adopted here and it would continue to progress without it. To the support of the parochial school system, introduced into this country to

system, introduced into this country to propagate Romanism, the Constitution of this state o poses an impassable barrier, a barrier which not only "apparently" but also positively settles the question. The Church and State hand-in-hand policy is at a low obtain Europe and the chances of their coquetting again are very remote.

The introduction of a clause into the new Charter bearing on the "private school" question was accomplished by stealth, and will surely be eliminated. The fact that apparently little resentment has been evoked is due to the feeling of security which Protestants have in the Constitution. The Catholics will find Protestants very much alive to the issue whenever it presents itself squarely.

never it presents itse JIM S MORAN

Oldest Jewelry in the World in New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thereto send descriptions of them to him, presumably so markable discoveries of Petrie, our chief exthat he, Mr. Lee, can get the personal éclat of pre- plorer in Egypt, at Abydos are fresh to every one who read of them last month. In my work which the New York Shakespeare Society per- further news to the press published March formed more than twelve years ago for the city of New 28. I questioned the assertion made that the heard) and I believe other Shakespeare societies have King of the first dynasty, were the oldest jewelled bracelets of the Queen of Zer, second jewelry extant, certainly not by 2,000 years I instanced the Abbott collection which Miss Amelia B Edwards inspected in 1890

trying to get a little more money to ensure more papyri of the oldest texts of Greece, Rome and the New Testament for your city WILLIAM COPLEY WINSLOW Vice President Egypt Exploration Fund. BOSTON, April 17.

SENATOR DANIEL ON FREE SCHOOLS The Virginia Senator on the Question of White and Negro Education.

From the Richmond Times WASHINGTON, D. C. April 13, 1001 Hon. George W. Morrie, Charlattesville, V. MY DEAR JUDGE: Acknowledging your esteemed favor inquiring my opinion as to the proposition which is being debated in many parts of the State, to appropriate to the colored schools the funds derived from the colored people and to the white schools the funds derived from the white people, I beg leave to say that I think it would be unfortunate for any such provision to

be put in our State Constitution Apart from all questions of constitutional and legal import, it seems to me that the proposition is lacking in just regard for the natural relations of the State to its citizens. It would contain a restriction upon legislative power unprecedented in the United States It would create a running sore in the Commonwealth

unprecedented in the United States. It would create a running sore in the Commonwealth that would be fruitful of constant and irrepressible agitations. It would put us out of sympathy with the great body of our fellow citizens elsewhere, as well as a large mass of them (both white and black) in our own Commonwealth. It would destroy the hope of a stable, judicious and satisfactory Constitution which is now kindled in the breasts of our people.

Primary education ought to be free to all. With the rince Rs open to everybody they have the keys that unlock the book of knowledge, and it is their own fault or peculiar misfortune if they do not then work out their own salvation. You will observe that I speak of primary education, I do so because I think much of education has been wasted, and there is ample room for improvement and reform without disturbing the foundations of education and denying to any one primary opportunities.

The spirit of the epoch into which we are happily moving is a liberal one; and as the shadows which old issues have left upon us the more and more recede it will become more and more liberal. Our own people are liberal by nature and history, and there was never a time when they could better afford to be liberal by interest.

Every Southern State and every border State has had a constitutional convention, and some of them two constitutional convention, and some of them two constitutional convention one of them has any such radical move as the partition of school funds by severarcial lines ever found favor. This is a most significant fact. It shows the concurrent opinion of all commonwealths similarly situated to ours that no such step is advisable. We would isolate ourselves by taking it and chill the temper of reform.

The power that comes after struggle and suffering is sorely tempted to extremes. But then, too, is the happy chance of moderation and wisdom. Very truly yours.

John W. Daniel.

# Supreme Order Married Men's League.

From the Denver Post The first exclusively married men's organization ever founded in Colorado filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day.

It is known as the Supreme Order Married Men's League of America, and none but benedicts in good standing are allowed to Widowers, both grass and sod, are barred,

and a man who has never enjoyed connubial bliss could not get in even if he had powerful influences and all the money in the world influences and all the money in the world back of him.

The married men's league originated in St Louis, and was incorporated first under the laws of Missouri, where it is said to have a membership of many thousands. In Colorado it hopes to secure a large membership also. The objects of the order, as stated in the papers, are to unite fraternally married white men under the age of 55 and of good moral character and reputable occupation, to encourage their social and mental culture, and to render material aid to members and those depending upon them for support.

for support.

By its good work among the married men the order expects to encourage matrimony among their single brethren. The order has also an insurance branch which grants \$4,000 to a wife upon the death of her husband.

J. W. Boulware, U. G. Osborne and Thomas G. Moore are the incorporators of the order, They are all Missourians.

### And He Returned.

From the London Tit-Bits. One of those gilded youths who "don't care to dance, old chapple; too much of a beastly bore," was recently taken down in a manner which hugely delighted the Airing himself in a London was pressed by his host to

hearers. Airing himself in a London ball room, he was pressed by his host to take part in the worship of Terpsichore, but for a long time resisted. At last, moved by the statement that his proposed partner was exceptionally pretty, and an heiress withal, he relented.

"Well, twot her out, deah boy," he drawled. He was promptly led up to the expected fair one, but unfortunately she had overheard his remark. The introduction took place, and the maiden, raising her pincenez, surveyed him with a critical air for so ne score of seconds. Then, with a shring and a perfect imitation of the youth's lisping drawl, she said:

"No, thanks, deah boy; twot him back again." again.

# Trailing Skirts and the Begging Industry.

"Strange as it may seem, the trailing skirts that women are now wearing have almost ruined our business," confided an intelligent street beggar yesterday. "That sounds queer, doesn't it? One not acquainted with our business might fail to see the connection our business might fall to see the connection between professional begging and women's skirts. And yet what I say is true. The greater part of our revenue ordinarily comes from women, but since they've taken to these long skirts for street wear they are forced to hold them up, and that keeps one hand constantly occupied. It takes two hands to open a purse, and I have often seen women stop as though about to give something, but this would necessitate letting go of the skirt, and they have passed on again. Yes; we have to study all these things. The trailing skirt has already driven a lot of us out of the business."

### She Knocked Out an Armed Robber From the Washington Post

Mrs. Henry Betz, who operates a bakery in Cumberland, drove off a highwayman who attempted to hold her up early yesterday morning as she was coming along a day morning as she was coming along alonely road from her home in Sulphur Spring Hollow to her place of business in this city. The man thrust a revolver in her face and commanded her to give up her money or die. She made believe she was reaching in the folds of her dress for her money, and as the man turned his head to one side she dealt him a powerful blow under the ear with her fist. The man sank to his knees and she kept raining blows on his head. He eventually varninged his feet and rushed away upon her fist. The man same to me show the kept raining blows on his head. He eventually regained his feet and rushed away upon the approach of a man.

Mrs. Betz is a muscular woman, noted for her fearlessness. Her hand is swollen to twice its normal size as the result of the thumping she gave the highwayman

# From the Cincinnati Enquirer

slender, rosy-cheeked "young man" A slender, rosy-cheeked "young man" of startling beauty applied at the United States recruiting office at Helenwood. Tenn, stating that he wished to be sent to the Philippines to fight for his country. Dr J R. Newman, the physician in charge, informed the applicant that all recruits were examined. The would-be soldier broke down and said she was a girl. Between her sobs the girl stated that her name was Kate Newman, the daughter of a farmer, and, having read that women served incognite during the Civil War, she wanted to fight.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. In this mornings article. The End of the Star Theatre," there seems to me an omission in the list of actors who, "among others," appeared upon its stage as members of Lester Wallack's company. Has the name of George Holland faded from memory? And was not the delicate art of Charles Coghlan first revealed to us upon that stage?

Theatre during the twenty years that it was We lack's," but merely to recall to mind some of the events and players of that brilliant period. So long as The Little Church Around the Corner" stands, George Holland will not be forgotten, nor will Charles Coch lan's name soon escape the recollection of those to whom the "Wallack's" of the third quarter of the last century is a fond memory of good things in theatrical history

From the Seattle Intelligencer Melody Choir, one of the Park Commission has a grievance against his fellow commissioners.